



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

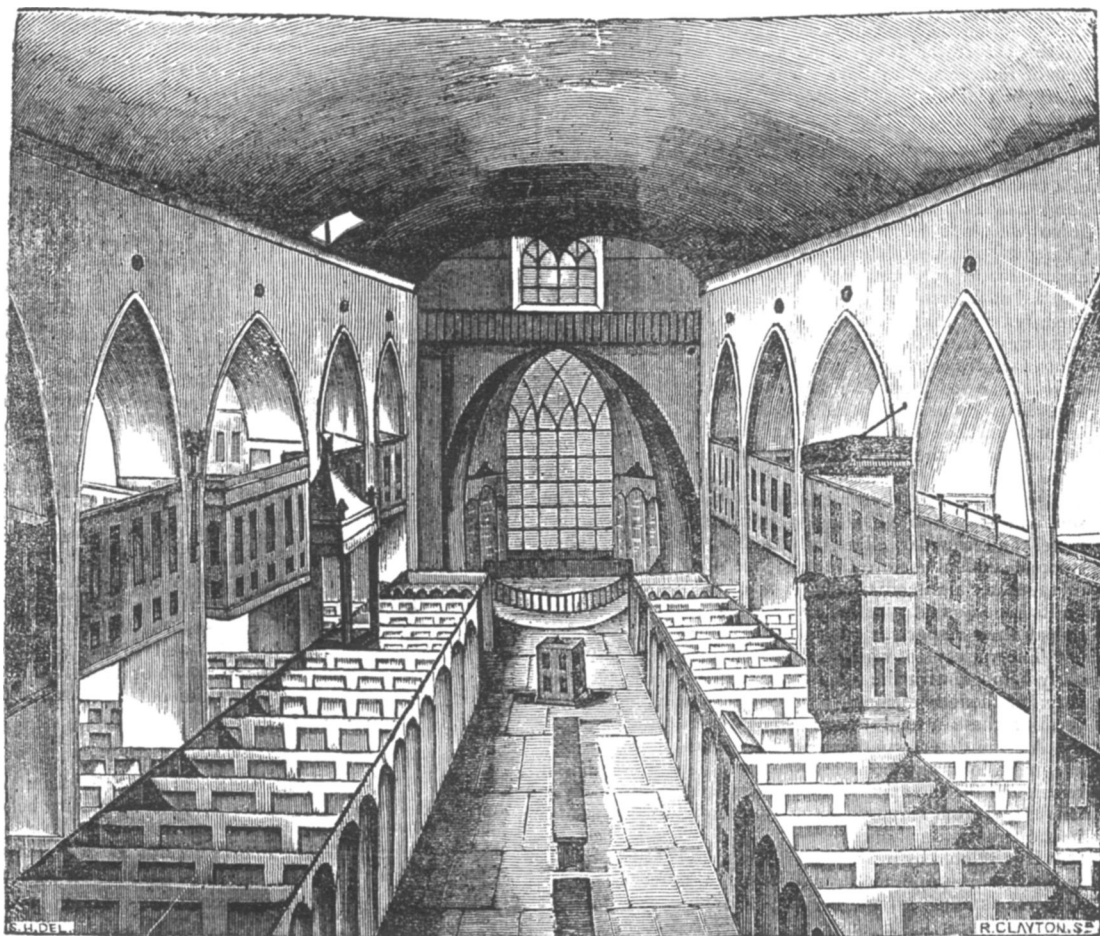
THE
DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL

CONDUCTED BY P. DIXON HARDY, M.R.I.A.

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

No. 190.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, YOUGHAL, LOOKING DOWN THE AISLE.

RUINS OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, YOUGHAL.

As we have already, in several numbers of our first volume, given rather a lengthened description of this ancient building, which, in its original state, was considered one of the finest specimens that Ireland possessed of that order of architecture now generally known as the pointed English style—we shall merely observe, that the original form of the building was that of a cross; that it consisted of chancel, nave, and transept, to which was joined, on the north side of the church, a square bell-fry, about fifty feet high; and that its east window, of which we give a drawing in another column, was considered the most beautiful of the kind in the island. The side aisles are formed by a row of Gothic arches, supported on heavy square columns; and at the east end, close to the transepts, a wall is built across the former chancel. "The space between the present interior, and the ancient splendid window, is used as a burial-place, and piled with rubbish and broken grave-stones, amid which the rank nettle shoots up, and the briar, in entangling embrace, flings its long arms around fallen architectural decorations.* Of the costly monuments which adorned the interior of the church, we have given several specimens in our first volume, to which we refer the reader.

* *Researches in the South of Ireland*, by T. Crofton Croker. VOL. II.—NO. 34.

AMAZING SWIFTNESS OF THE DROMEDARY.

(Continued from our Notice of the "Naturalist's Library" in No. 188.)

"The Dromedary, according to Major Hamilton Smith, extends from the foot of Mount Caucasus, over Persia and Turkey, Arabia, northern Africa, and India. Many varieties exist, and are endeavoured to be continued. The Turkish and Arabian are the strongest and most hardy; and another of lighter form, and possessing much swiftness, is much sought after, for carrying dispatches from one distant part of these kingdoms to another. An animal of such importance is of course looked at with a corresponding interest, and great care is exercised in tending and watching the herds. They are carefully trained when young, and taught to kneel and receive their burdens, and are generally of a mild and submissive disposition, docile and patient, but obstinate when overloaded—often refusing to rise if their burden is felt to be beyond their strength. The strong dromedary for burden, will carry 1200 pounds weight for a journey with the caravans across the deserts, and this at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five miles in the twenty-four hours; and in cases of extremity, fifty miles of the desert have been traversed by the Arab in the same period of time; but this, while it places him in safety, and out of the reach from any one not provided

with a similar conveyance, could not be kept up, and the scanty supply afforded by the produce of the country passed over, would soon fail to maintain the strength of the animal.

"These caravans or travelling parties, are most frequently of the most motley description, consisting of merchants from various countries, exhibiting the variety of costume and manners incident to each, and the accompaniments are generally composed of persons who have chosen this escort for their safety across the desert, with a rear of followers who have also chosen the escort for safety, but join to this the hope of plunder, or of a scanty charity by the way. At other times, however, some of these expeditions are more regular; and it appears that the camels can be trained to obey orders like the discipline of a troop of horse. In the continuation of Clapperton's Journal by Lander, we are told of the arrival of 500 camels laden with salt from the borders of the great desert. They were preceded by a party of twenty Tauriac merchants, whose appearance was grand and imposing. They entered at full trot, riding on handsome camels, some of them red and white, and others black and white. All the party were dressed exactly alike. They wore black cotton robes and trowsers, and white caps with black turbans, which hid every part of the face except the nose and eyes. In their right hand they held a long and light polished spear, whilst the left was occupied in holding their shields, and retaining the reins of their camels. Their shields were made of white leather, with a piece of silver in the centre. As they passed me, their spears glittering in the sun, and their whole bearing bold and warlike, they had a novel and singular effect, which delighted me. They stopped suddenly before the residence of the chief, and all of them exclaiming "Choir," each of the camels dropped on its knees, as if by instinct, whilst the riders dismounted to pay their respects."

"The variety to which the name of dromedary properly belongs, with the weight of a man only, can perform very lengthened journeys, and at a very quick pace. Several of these attend the caravans when crossing any of the African deserts, performing the offices of scouts, and keeping a look-out both for danger from the wandering tribes, and for the approach to the water stations. These will travel from seventy to one hundred and twenty miles in the twenty-four hours.

"It is related by a modern traveller, 'That one of these animals will in one night, and through a level country, traverse as much ground as any single horse can perform in ten. It was often affirmed to him by the Arabs and Moors, that it makes nothing of holding its rapid pace, which is a most violent hard trot, for four and twenty hours upon a stretch, without showing the least sign of weariness, or inclination to bait, and that having then swallowed a ball or two of a sort of paste, made up of barley, and perhaps a little powder of dates among it, with a bowl of water, or camel's milk, if to be had, and which the courier seldom forgets to be provided with in skins, as well for the sustenance of himself, as of his pegasus, the indefatigable animal will seem as fresh as at first setting out, and ready to continue running at the same scarce credible rate for as many hours longer, and so on from one extremity of the African desert to the other.'

"They are sometimes also trained to run races, and are extremely fleet. The same traveller relates, that, at the celebration of a royal marriage, the bride, 'Among other entertainments she gave her guests, a favourite white dromedary was brought forth, ready saddled and bridled; the thong, which serves instead of a bridle, was put through the hole purposely made in the gristle of the creature's nose. The Arab appointed to mount was straightly laced, from the very loins quite to the throat, in a strong leathern jacket, they never riding those animals any otherwise accoutred, so impetuously violent are the concussions the rider undergoes during the rapid motion. We were to be diverted by seeing this fine Aashari run against some of the swiftest barbs of the whole Nija, which is famed for having good ones of the true Lybian breed, shaped like greyhounds, and which will sometimes run down an ostrich, which very few of the best can pretend to do, especially upon a hard ground perfectly level. We all

started like racers, and for the first spurt, most of the best mounted among us kept up pretty well, but our grass-fed horses soon flagged, several of the Numidian runners held pace till we, who still followed upon a good round hand gallop, could no longer discern them, and then gave out, as we were told after their return. When the dromedary had been out of our sight for half an hour, we again espied it flying towards us with an amazing velocity, and in a very few moments was among us, and seemingly nothing concerned, while the horses and mares were all in a foam, and scarce able to breathe, as was likewise a fleet tall greyhound bitch, of the young prince's, who had followed and kept pace the whole time, and was no sooner got back to us, but lay down panting as if ready to expire. I cannot tell how many miles we went, but we were near three hours in coming leisurely back to the tents."

"We may look upon these animals, then, as supplying the place of the horse and ox in all these countries, for although both the latter are abundant, they are scarcely used as beasts of burden, but are reserved for war and the support of the families, or in the retinue of the native princes. In north and western Africa this is particularly observed. There the herds of cattle are immense, but we do not see them applied for burden or tillage. Camels only are applied to for all these laborious occupations, and the loss of life among them in consequence of hard labour, or extensive journeys, is often very great, and but seldom regarded.

"Attempts have been made to introduce the camel into the West Indian islands, but hitherto without success. Whether from the ignorance of those who had them in charge, or actually from the climate, is yet uncertain, but we scarcely think that the lower lands of tropical America, would be suitable to their constitutions. Upon the Continent of Europe, and even in this country, their management has been much more successful. Several individuals have lived long and well in the vicinity of London; and a specimen of the brown or Turkish variety, was long used to draw water for the other animals in the Garden of Plants at Paris."

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

As few who live in large towns are free from this annoying disease, we feel assured, that by placing before such the following excellent observations on the subject, we shall render them an important service. The extract is taken from a review of a medical work in a late number of the *Athenæum* :—

Digestion, said "a certain arch wag," is the affair of the stomach, and indigestion, that of the doctors. This maxim, under a quaint and humorous form, conveys a profound and important truth. Man is endowed with two "internal monitors"—the one seated in the mind, the other in the stomach; or, to speak more learnedly on so grave a theme, residing respectively in the cerebral and the ganglionic centres. As the healthful condition of the first consists, not in a punctilious and over-jealous susceptibility to minute moral differences, but in being void of offence; so that of the second is any thing but distinguished by an irritable regard to the qualities of the articles of habitual diet. The business of the stomach is digestion; and a casuistical splitting of hairs, as to what it will take, and what it will eschew—a jesuitical equivocation with beef and mutton, fat and lean—is as far from physiological perfection as *Sanchez De Matrimonio* from the precepts of the New Testament. Books of diet and regimen, independently of possible defects in execution, are fundamentally erroneous, inasmuch as they truckle to this immorality of the stomach; and if they were as effectual in averting pain, as they are ordinarily the reverse, a man should no more be contented to keep things quiet upon their terms, than with that lullaby state of moral feeling, which is regulated solely by the fear of the gallows.

Man being omnivorous, his stomach, formed by nature to digest all sorts of articles—from turtle soup and salmon to cucumbers and melons—would assuredly not take offence at trifling errors, either of quantity or quality, if there were not something more amiss than a little occasional excess. Habitual indigestion, if it begins sometimes in gross abuse of the organ, never ends there; and